



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

of gas, to the oil stratum, 448 feet beneath the surface. The first sandrock has a soft middle member between hard top and bottom members.

Crawford's Boring at Edenburg struck oil (for the second time) in a supposed crevice leading up from the "Third White Sandstone," and at a depth of 580 feet.

Mr. Clark gave it as his experience, that the harder the rock was to drill, the lighter in color, purer in quality, and smaller in quantity was the oil; the softer the rock, the darker and more abundant the oil.

Mahoning Creek oil has a stronger smell than Oil Creek oil. The surface oil of Slippery Rock Creek is as fluid as water, and quite dark, running from and impregnating the surface of the ground and the rocks in place, and is collected in shallow wells.

At the Alban Well, 600 feet deep, on Oil Creek, six miles above its mouth, Mr. Clark saw the fresh oil spouting 100 feet into the air, a week after it had been struck.

At the Edenburg well first described, Mr. Clark noticed that for two or three weeks there occurred every day invariably a few minutes after eight o'clock P.M., a blow of gas, violent enough to stop the pump, and lasting from fifteen to thirty minutes, after which the gas seemed to be exhausted. He thinks that there is more gas blown off in winter than in summer, and that the testimony among the oil-well men is general to that effect.

The Librarian presented No. 67 of the Proceedings.

Pending nominations Nos. 456 to 465 were read.

The Society was adjourned.

---

*Stated Meeting, July 18, 1862.*

Three members present. No formal proceedings.

---

*Stated Meeting, August 15, 1862.*

Dr. Bache reported the following deaths of members:

Edward Stanley, an eminent surgeon of London, died May 24th, 1862, æt. 69.

Duke Bernard, of Saxe Weimar, æt. 70.

Dr. Bache presented a manuscript from the pen of our venerable fellow-member, Samuel Breck, entitled, "Recollections of my Acquaintance and Association with Deceased Members of the American Philosophical Society," which was referred to the Secretaries.

Pending nominations Nos. 456 to 465 were read.

And the Society was adjourned.

---

*Stated Meeting, September 19, 1862.*

Present, nine members.

Dr. WOOD, President, in the Chair.

Letters were received from S. P. Berry, New York, August 23d, 1862, inviting members to attend the funeral of their late fellow-member, G. W. Bethune, and from Louise and Leopold M. and Heinrich Bronn, announcing the death of their husband and father, Dr. H. G. Bronn, a member of this Society, at Heidelberg.

Letters, accepting election, were received from Andrew Ramsay, London, July 1; J. A. Froude, Clinton Place, Hyde Park, June 22; A. W. Hofmann, London, Royal College of Chemistry, June 21; Dr. L. de Koninck, Liege, August 18, 1862.

Letters acknowledging donations in exchange, were received from the Batavian Society of Sciences, the Botanical Society of Canada, the Boston Public Library, the Connecticut Historical Society, the New York State Library, the Pennsylvania State Library, the Pennsylvania Historical Society, the Smithsonian Institution, and the United States National Observatory.

Letters announcing donations to the Library, were received from the R. Acad. at Lisbon, the R. Geog. Society at